

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

OF

Politics and General Literature.

VOL. II.]

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1822.

[No. 87]

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—441—

Politics of Europe.

The Dawk from Madras which came in yesterday, brought us our English Papers and Letters to the end of October:—and from the three several Gazettes of that Presidency, which came to hand at the same time we have obtained English Extracts to the 6th of November. The superabundance of information thus thrown suddenly into our possession leaves no room for comment or speculation; and perhaps the most effectual manner in which we can gratify the Reader is by entering at once on the details, to make more room, for which we omit for the day the usual issue of the Asiatic Sheet.

Madras Courier Office, March 27, 6 o'clock A. M.—At a late hour last night we were favoured with the loan of a few numbers of the LONDON COURIER from the 20th of October to the 7th of November, inclusive, from which, as our Packets are not delivered, we hasten to extract a few leading articles.

It seems still doubtful whether War will take place or not between Russia and Turkey. The COURIER asserts in a dictatorial tone, "No War will take place," but this is but miserable authority, placed in opposition to the very hostile demonstrations which are apparent.

The price of Stocks on the evening of the 6th of Nov. was

Bank Stock 240	4 per cent. 96½	Ex. Bills (1000l.) 5 pm.
3 per ct. red 77½	5 per cent. 111	Long Ann. 19 8-16
3 per ct. cons. 78½	India Stock 241½	Cons. for Ac. 78½
3½ per cents. 87½	India Bonds 70	

Amongst the deaths we observe that the *Countess of Lauderdale*. This unfortunate event was occasioned by fire.

The prices of all kinds of provisions are even lower than they were during the Summer. In the North of Devon "prime joints of Mutton were to be had at 2½d. per lb." The price of Wheat had fallen in all Counties. This is important after recent alarming reports of the failure of the harvest.

Three new Tragedies by Lord BYRON, are in the Press.

The "COURIER" has at length discovered and freely admits that Spain must relinquish her American possessions.

The HANNAH, for Bombay, left the Downs, on the 1st of November.

The Markets for East India produce were looking up.

Three Thousand Letters have been received by the WINDSOR CASTLE.

We never remember to have received a file of Papers so meagre of intelligence of importance, but we publish the following as the leading articles of the COURIER:—

The Courier, October 24, 1821.—The report of the probability of hostilities breaking out between Russia and Turkey, (which originated in the MORNING CHRONICLE yesterday) is, we repeat, without the slightest foundation. No war will take place.

Advices were received this morning at Carlton Palace from Hanover, dated on Wednesday last. His Majesty's attack of the gout has been very slight, and, we rejoice to say, he is recovering from it rapidly. His Majesty sets off from Hanover to-day, on his return to this country.

Madras Gazette Extraordinary, March 27, 1822.—The arrival of the WINDSOR CASTLE has brought nothing of a political nature very interesting, with the exception of an official declaration of the Independence of Mexico, which will be found in our columns.

The King's reception in his Hanoverian Dominions our Readers will perceive was most enthusiastic: but the joy so universally diffused throughout the United Kingdom by the King's Visit to the Emerald Isle has been damped by the severe indisposition of his Majesty, and the disturbances in Ireland, particularly in the County of Limerick, some particulars of both of which events we also lay before our Readers.

With respect to Russia and the Porte, the following is a very conclusive Extract from the COURIER of the 5th of November.

"The MORNING CHRONICLE repeats, to-day, its assertion that war between Russia and Turkey is inevitable; to which we reply, for the third time, that there is not the slightest foundation for the assertion, and that no war will take place."

And as to Politics in general, a private Letter from one of the first Houses of Agency in the Metropolis, says, "We never knew the Country and Europe in general in so quiet and torpid a state." This Letter bears date the 3rd November.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, October, 23, 1821.—We learn with some apprehension, that his Majesty has been much more indisposed than has been supposed, and that his indisposition at the present time excites much alarm amongst his more immediate friends and attendants. His complaint is a gout, now very nearly general throughout his system, and with a tendency to ascend from his extremities towards the more vital parts of his body. We understand that the recent cold and damp atmosphere, and particularly in Germany, has considerably affected his Majesty's health, and aggravated in a serious degree the symptoms of his complaint. The physicians in immediate attendance recommended not only confinement to the palace, but that his Majesty should not leave his bed, until the symptoms shall have been in some degree reduced. But we further understand that his Majesty, whose spirits and courage never give way, has strongly resisted this advice, and will not submit to any confinement of the kind recommended. In the mean time, the continued personal appearance of his Majesty has led to a false report of his actual state of health. According to the German papers, and indeed according to the English ministerial journals, his Majesty's indisposition would appear very slight; indeed, one of our own papers has inserted a most absurd paragraph, in which it is more than hinted, that his Majesty and his household are thinking upon a state of things very different from the event, now in some degree apprehended by his loyal subjects. According to this paragraph (and this paragraph, moreover, from one of the most servile of the ministerial papers) Lord Gwydir has received notice to be in attendance at the palace, to arrange the ceremonies for an important era in the life of his Majesty and the history of his reign. We have no objection, for our own parts, to see a new Queen, and the gaiety and good humour which it would circulate amongst the female nobility and gentry; but with all respect for his Majesty's person, and with the due loyal regard for his comfort, we must be allowed to say, that we think his Majesty may find a better remedy for his indisposition than a wife; and that his Majesty's former experience is not much in favour of the efficacy of that remedy. To say the truth, we believe that all reports of this kind are utterly absurd.

The German papers are full of reports of the congress of Kings at Hanover. We believe, for our own parts, that these reports stand upon a similar ground with the reported marriage of the King to the Princess Esterhazy. We apprehend that the Kings of Europe have some better occupation than they could find at the present moment in an Hanoverian congress. As all remote objects so operate upon the imagination as to exist in the mind in a larger measure than belongs to them, the people in this country are apt to form a false notion of the capital of his Majesty's German dominions, and of those German dominions themselves. The Kingdom of Hanover is about as large as the county of Norfolk, and the Metropolis is about one-third or one-fourth part the size of the city of Norwich. The people, however, are an honest, good, and moral people, and we willingly admit them into a kind of brotherhood with Englishmen.

If his Majesty's state of health should admit of his speedy return into England, we must express our hope that he may arrive in London in time to dine with the Lord Mayor on the 9th of November.

We feel assured that his Majesty's resentment towards the late Lord Mayor will not be extended towards his successor. It is a truism to say that the city of London contains many most worthy men, who will feel an unmerited mortification, if his Majesty should withhold that honour towards the city of London, which he so graciously extended towards the city of Dublin.

We feel some curiosity to learn by experience, how the Marquis of Londonderry will escape from the promises and pledges so personally made by his Lordship to the loyal people of Dublin, that he would remove the existing tax upon windows. We should like to see his Lordship's conduct, and hear his Lordship's language, when our Irish members, in order to give effect to this promise, shall rise to propose its abolition in the House of Commons. It is totally impossible, in the present state of the revenue and expenditure, to afford this sacrifice; and if any tax is to be removed, England certainly ought to have the prior claim. But perhaps the Marquis of Londonderry is to be pardoned for this generous imprudence. It is nearly the first time, if not the first, upon which he has been surprised into one.

The King.—*Hanover, October 9.*—The most ardent expectations of faithful subjects are realised; their most ardent wishes are fulfilled. The King, notwithstanding the lateness of the season, has disregarded the great distance, to come to his children, and since yesterday afternoon, at five o'clock, the Hanoverians possess their beloved Sovereign.

Hanover, October 12.—His Majesty spent the day of his arrival in private with his brother. On the 9th, his Imperial Highness the Archduke Ferdinand was presented to his Majesty, and likewise Prince Frederick of Hesse, and the Prince of Tour and Taxes. The King dined in private with his brothers, and the abovementioned Princes, and the Princes of Brunswick, who were presented to his Majesty on his arrival. At table, Prince George, son of the Duke of Cumberland, and Prince George, son of the Duke of Cambridge, were presented to the King by their parents.

Hanover, October 16.—On the 12th, in the forenoon, his Majesty was pleased to give a private audience to the General in Chief, Count Benningssen, accompanied by the Countess Benningssen.

His Majesty then gave a public audience, sitting on the throne, and surrounded by the Dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge, the Ministers, the Chief Officers of the Court, &c. to the deputations from the General Assembly of the States of the Kingdom. The Hereditary Lord Marshal was at their head, having on his right hand the President of the First Chamber, and on his left the President of the Second Chamber. His Majesty replied in the most gracious terms to the address spoken by the President, Count Vaurveld. The High Chamberlain then presented in succession deputations from public bodies and cities; his Majesty received them standing, and answered the addresses most graciously in the German language.

The King.—*(From the Hanoverische Nachrichten.)*—*Hanover, October 16.*—On the 12th, in the forenoon, his Majesty was pleased to give a private audience to the General-in-Chief, Count Benningssen, accompanied by the Countess Benningssen.

His Majesty then gave a public audience, sitting on the Throne, and surrounded by the Dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge, the Ministers, the Chief Officers of the Court, &c. to the Deputations from the General Assembly of the States of the Kingdom, the Hereditary Landmarshal was at their head, having on his right hand the President of the First Chamber; and, on his left, the President of the Second Chamber. His Majesty replied in the most gracious terms to the Address spoken by the President, Count Meerveld. The High Chamberlain then presented in succession deputations from numerous public bodies and cities.

His Majesty received them standing, and answered the Addresses most graciously in the German language.

In the afternoon his Majesty was most agreeably surprised by the arrival of her Royal Highness the Landgravine of Hesse Homburg, who reached Hanover some days sooner than the accounts that had been received gave reason to expect. In the evening the officers of all the corps gave his Majesty a serenade by torch-light. His Majesty, attended by all the royal and noble personages with him, appeared at the balcony of the Palace towards the garden, and was welcomed with the loudest acclamations.

On the 13th the King reviewed the Troops, assembled on a plain near Stocken. His Majesty dined at a table of 46 covers, at which all the Royal Princess and Princesses, and the foreign Princes, now here, were present, as well as the Foreign Ministers to this Court, and those who have come on special missions, his Majesty's Ministers and their Ladies, the Marquis of Londonderry, and several Foreign Generals and Admirals now here.

On the 14th his Majesty transacted business with Count Munster and the Marquis of Londonderry. In the ensuing night his Majesty was seized with an attack of the gout in the knee. On the 15th he saw only the Royal Princes and the Landgravine of Hesse Homburg.

The attack of the gout under which the King suffers is but slight, and as the accounts of last night are not more unfavourable than those of the preceding, we may entertain the hope of seeing his Majesty speedily recovered. The audiences to have been given yesterday to several Foreign Ministers were necessarily put off. We shall communicate the bulletins as soon as we receive them.

The serenade by torch-light, given by the officers, had an uncommonly fine effect; above 1,000 torches, collected in a small compass in the garden of Herrenhausen, spread a mass of light which at a great distance was taken for a large ball of fire.

At the review on the 13th, fourteen battalions of infantry, several brigades of artillery, and eight regiments of cavalry, were collected. The King, at whose arrival and departure a Royal salute was fired, first rode along the line; by his side was his Royal Highness the Governor-General, behind his Majesty the Princes on horseback and the Princesses and a numerous suite in carriages drawn by six and four horses. Both the troops and the numerous spectators (200 carriages were drawn up opposite the line) received his Majesty with the most enthusiastic transports of loyalty. When the King had returned to the centre, the Governor-General placed himself at the head of the corps, which then marched in parade before the King. The Duke of Cumberland was at the head of the 2d regiment of Hulus. The infantry then returned to its cantonments and to the camp; the cavalry and horse artillery turned to the left, and again passed his Majesty at full gallop. Every body present, strangers as well as natives, admired the fine appearance of the troops, and his Majesty expressed his satisfaction in the most flattering manner. The citizens had hoped to see his Majesty again in the evening, and crowded round the illuminated Palace of the Governor-General, his Royal Highness having invited the foreign Princes and other distinguished strangers, and a great number of the principal inhabitants, to a ball. His Majesty, however, remained that even-

Thursday, April 11, 1822.

—443—

ing in his Palace; but the people had the pleasure of seeing her Royal Highness the Landgravine of Hesse Homburg.

On the 15th the infantry were exercised. This morning there were grand evolutions in the Lindenberg. To-morrow the cavalry will exercise. On the 18th the infantry and artillery will celebrate the victory of Waterloo, and in the evening there will be fire works at Herrenhausen. The next day the grand hunt on the Deister.—On the 20th the army will parade, and it is said, that with the exception of the guards and the 2d regiment of infantry, the army will march from this neighbourhood the same day.

The number of visitors increases daily. Among them are the Prince of Bentheim and Prince Lippe Schaunburg, the Prince of Sonderhausen, the Prince of Hohenlohe, the Bavarian Ambassador, Gen. Von Stockhorn, M. Von Langsdorff, the Hessian Ambassador to the Court of London, &c. We expect Prince Metternich from Vienna, the British Ambassador of the Court of Berlin, the Russian Ambassador at the Court of London, and many other distinguished foreigners.

Hanover, Oct. 10.—(Private Letters.)—Last night an interesting scene, peculiar to Germany, was exhibited in honour of the King. About half-past eight o'clock, upwards of a thousand persons assembled with lighted torches in the fine gardens of Herrenhausen, and were followed by almost the whole of the population of the town, both young and old. They were preceded by five military bands, who, as soon as they came in front of the palace, immediately struck up "God save the King," while the air was rent with acclamations. The effect was imposing in the extreme. The silvery light of the moon was lost in the vivid blaze that shone all around as the torches were waved in the air; and the lawn, ornamented with numerous statues and vases of the finest sculpture, was still more enhanced by the animated beauty it displayed. Groups of lovely women, attired in the gayest costume, were seen moving through the devious walks and alleys of the place, and their light drapery served to embellish the varied combinations which the scene presented, from the curate's black coat to the glittering jacket of the hussar. The Court-yard was crowded with military officers and persons of distinction, who, at occasional intervals, gave three cheers in the English style, and nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of the assemblage on beholding his Majesty present himself on the balcony with his illustrious relatives. His Majesty appeared in the uniform of the country, and wore his travelling cap, which he had frequent occasion to take off while acknowledging the loud greetings with which he was received. The Duchess of Cambridge was on his Majesty's right, and his illustrious sister, the Princess of Hesse Homburg, with the Duchess of Cumberland; on his left. Three of the Royal footmen stood behind his Majesty, holding large branch candlesticks of massive silver, with lighted candles. The Dukes of Cambridge and Cumberland stood at a short distance from his Majesty, and most of the officers of his personal suite had ranged themselves a little farther on in the same line. Two select bands had previously been admitted into the Court-yard, and the King appeared highly gratified with the fine music they played. His Majesty was frequently observed to beat time with his fingers on the colonnade in front of him, turning occasionally to the illustrious personages on each side of him, as if to point out the effect with which some particular note had been executed. At the conclusion of every air that was performed, the people of all ranks and degrees gave three cheers, and his Majesty invariably stood uncovered, and bowed all the time. The night was peculiarly serene; and so pleased was his Majesty with the scene before him, that he remained enjoying it in the open air for about three quarters of an hour, and then retired amidst the same enthusiastic plaudits with which he was hailed as he had come out. In a few minutes after, the assemblage dispersed, leaving their Sovereign sensibly impressed with this additional manifestation of their loyalty and affection.

Three o'clock, p. m.—After having witnessed the above, I went to see a grand military review, which took place this-day

about five English miles from town. His Majesty having signified his intention to be present, a great concourse of persons repaired to the ground at an early hour, and vehicles of all shapes and dimensions were eagerly called into request. You might see old crazy waggons of an oblong form carrying a whole family, from the venerable grandsire down to the tender infant; and these rude vehicles were not less numerous than the wretched unvarnished machines that assumed the semblance of chariots. I observed, however, some carriages of a superior description, and it was easy to perceive, from their light and elegant structure, that they had been built in England. The ground where the troops were to muster was a heath of immense extent, at one extremity of which a camp had been pitched.

The several regiments, both cavalry and infantry, were drawn up in line as they arrived, and between them they mustered upwards of 15,000 of as fine men as ever took the field in any country. They were remarkably well equipped, and a great number, both of the officers and privates, wore the Waterloo medal. At twelve o'clock precisely a discharge of artillery announced his Majesty's arrival on the ground. He came in one of the Royal carriages, and immediately on getting out mounted a fine bay charger, richly caparisoned in cloth of gold. His Majesty was dressed in a Field-Marshal's uniform, and rode at the head of a brilliant train of General Officers, having the Duke of Cambridge on his right, and the Duke of Cumberland on his left. Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, Lord Francis Conyngham, and Sir Andrew Barnard, were in the rear of his Majesty, following their Royal Master at a short distance.

Among the other English Officers present, I observed Sir Edward Kerrison, who was in his Hussar uniform. As soon as his Majesty came in front of the line, "God save the King" was struck up by the bands of the different regiments, and the troops gave three hearty huzzas, which were reiterated by thousands of spectators. Some evolutions being gone through, the several brigades of infantry passed in review before his Majesty, each division being preceded by six pieces of artillery. The cavalry followed in the same order, and after having first passed in slow time, they went over the same ground at full gallop; and so well trained were the horses, that there was not in any instance the slightest deviation from the regular line. His Majesty expressed himself highly pleased with the discipline of the troops, both cavalry and infantry, as well as with their general appearance. On leaving the ground his Majesty was saluted with discharges of cannon, in the same manner as when he arrived.

Sunday, October 14.—It was expected that his Majesty would have dined with the Duke of Cambridge on his return from the inspection yesterday; but he altered his intention, and invited a large party of the German Nobility to join him at dinner at the Palace. Covers were laid for eighty-four guests, among whom were the different personages of his Majesty's family at present in this country. The banquet was one of the most splendid ever yet served up within the walls of Herrenhausen, and all who had the honor of being present were delighted with the King's affability and condescension. His Majesty took his seat at table between the Duchess of Cambridge and the Duchess of Cumberland. It were an injustice to the cause of humanity, not to mention a circumstance which every man not insensible to the interests of his fellow-creatures will rejoice to hear. His Majesty, in the goodness of his heart, has ordered all convicts to be liberated, whose offences were not of too heinous a nature to admit of his clemency.

Monday, October 15.—I am concerned to inform you, that his Majesty labours under a slight attack of the gout. In other respects his Majesty is as well as those who are most solicitous for his health could desire.

Eleven o'clock.—I hasten to inform you, that Prince Metternich and Count Lieven are hourly expected here. They are coming for the ostensible purpose of paying their respects to his Majesty on the part of their respective Sovereigns; but their real object is to discuss the affairs of Turkey with the Marquis of Londonderry, whose recent correspondence has set them in

motion. Of this fact you may be assured. Those who have had the best opportunities of information were not at all prepared for this event; nor did his Majesty once contemplate it on his arrival, as I understand from good authority. This place is expected to be the seat of important negotiations, but they will not have the effect of prolonging his Majesty's visit, and arrangements are already made for his departure in the beginning of next week. His Majesty is advised not to expose himself in the open air till he is perfectly recovered from an attack which the Medical Gentlemen think is only of a temporary nature. The knee, I understand, is the part where his Majesty finds himself affected.

Tuesday Morning, October 16.—I am happy to inform you that his Majesty is considerably better this morning, and it is hoped that the pain in his knee will be so far abated by to-morrow, as to allow him to appear in public. The theatre last night presented a most brilliant assemblage of rank and fashion. Among the illustrious and distinguished personages who attended were the Dukes of Cambridge and Cumberland, with their Duchesses; the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, the young Prince of Hesse, son to the Landgrave; the Princess of Salms, daughter of the Duchess of Cumberland, &c. The Marquis of Londonderry and Sir B. Blomfield sat together in the stage box; the former in full dress, with the order of the Garter, and the latter wearing a plain blue coat, with a red collar—the undress of Gentlemen of his Majesty's suite. The play was a humorous burlesque on the rage that prevails in favour of Madame Catalani, who is personated on the stage by a stout lusty fellow, dressed up in female attire. The piece, which is called the *False Prima Donna*, owes its title to this disguise. Many of the incidents were exceedingly laughable, the concert scene in particular, where Madame Catalani endeavours to surpass herself in the execution of some of her finest quavers. Her husband, Valbraque, is seeing tapping the newspaper critic on the shoulder, who stands forth, a half-starved sort of elf, with his eyes raised in admiration of the enchanting syren. The theatre is small and badly lighted, but the performers are for the most part excellent.

Tuesday Evening, Eight o'clock.—The pain which his Majesty experienced from the sudden attack of the gout is in a great degree removed, and his departure is positively fixed for Thursday week (25th instant.) Count Lieven has just arrived, and Prince Metternich is momentarily expected. Negotiations of the highest importance are on the tapis. There was this morning a grand sham battle, about an English mile from the town. All the troops of the country were assembled on the ground, and they went through various evolutions according to the rigid principles of warfare. A hill, with a windmill on its summit, was defended by several batteries of artillery, which were at length silenced after an obstinate resistance, and the assailants succeeded in getting possession of the place. This attack formed the grand and prominent feature in the mimic scene. Mr. Grant, one of his Majesty's messengers attached to Carlton-house, has left Herrenhausen with despatches of an important nature.

To-morrow (Wednesday) his Majesty will make his solemn public entry on horseback into this city. The procession, which will be very splendid, is to be so arranged, as to leave Herrenhausen about 11 o'clock.

Hanover, Wednesday, October 17.—"You will have learned, that the slight indisposition of his Majesty has occasioned some interruptions of that series of celebrations that were prepared by a joyous people to honor his reception; but I have great pleasure in informing you, that the statement of this morning is, that our Sovereign is considerably better, and that he will not be much longer confined to the Palace. The indisposition is a very slight attack of the gout, affecting the knee. His Majesty is zealously attended by Sir William Knighton, his Physician, and Mr. Walker, the Royal Apothecary; and the general good health of the King is such, as to leave no doubt that, in a day or two, he will be enabled to take his accustomed exercise in public.

"This trifling interruption of health has not occasioned any interruption of public business. His Majesty has daily given audience to the Marquis of Londonderry, and to the Foreign Ministers here.

"With respect to the Palace of Herrenhausen, at which his Majesty resides, it may not be uninteresting to inform you that it is about a mile and a half from Hanover. For upwards of sixty years it has not had a Royal visitor; indeed it had no inhabitants but persons connected with the household. What changes have taken place were made expressly for his Majesty. The beautiful situation of the Palace, the high cultivation around it, and its gardens and plantations, which occupy nearly forty acres, all contribute to produce the most enchanting effect. At this pleasing residence, his Majesty remained somewhat closely confined during Monday, the slight attack of the gout having commenced on Sunday. He admitted but few visitors.

"Yesterday the King gave long and particular audiences to the Marquis of Londonderry, and to some foreign personages of distinction; and on the evening of that day, despatches for England were made up.

"Between the palace of Herrenhausen and Hanover, is the fine mansion which was formerly the residence of Count Walmoden. It was afterwards purchased by the Hanoverian Government. That mansion is the present residence of the Marquis of Londonderry, who has with him Lord Clanwilliam, his Private Secretary. The noble Marquis is very much liked, and is every where received with uncommon respect. His affable manners, and his gentlemanly condescension, secure to him the admiration of all parties.

"The dinner parties at the Palace of Herrenhausen are daily of an extensive and most splendid character. The various foreigners who are here from different Courts, give increased eclat to the lists of visitors, as well as to the dinner and evening parties. There are daily three distinct tables. The demand for provisions at Hanover has not been for years any thing like what it now is. Of course there have been consequent rises in the prices. Such, indeed, has been the consequence of the influx of visitors, that a bed for one night, at the ordinary inns, costs a *Louis d'or*, and this price receives the sanction of the Authorities here.

"To-morrow (Thursday) is expected to be a gay day with us. In the course of the afternoon his Majesty, it is expected, will be able to attend a further, although it can be only a partial, review of the troops at present stationed about the Palace and in the neighbourhood of Hanover, amounting to upwards of 20,000 in number, cavalry and infantry included. The appearance of these troops is most imposing. After this review, there will be a splendid exhibition of fire-works in the gardens and grounds surrounding the Palace of Herrenhausen, at which the public will be indiscriminately admitted.

"It is at present positively calculated that his Majesty will not extend his visit to us beyond the middle of next week—not after the 24th instant. Sir B. Bloomfield has orders to that effect. The Director of the Prussian posts is already here waiting to receive his instructions respecting the route that his Majesty may take; and he has commands from his own Government to secure all possible facilities.

P. S. I ought to mention a curious robbery that has taken place here, and which has occasioned a good deal of conversation, as well as much activity on the part of the Police. Sir B. Bloomfield left his watch in a chamber adjoining to his room. He was absent for a short time, a person with a message from the King having detained him, when on his way back to this chamber; but on returning he discovered that the watch was gone. This loss is the more vexatious to Sir B. Bloomfield, as the watch was the gift of the King, and contains within it a fine likeness of his Majesty. All the endeavours of the Police to get any traces of it, have as yet been fruitless.—*Courier*.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—445—

London Papers.

London, October 11.—Sir Thomas Livingstone, Bart. is appointed to the GENOA, 71, guardship, at Sheerness.

London, October 15.—The remains of the late Mr. Rennie are to be interred in St. Paul's Cathedral to-morrow, about twelve o'clock.

The late Queen of Hayti (Madame Christophe,) and the Princesses, her daughters, are now at Playford Hall, in Suffolk, the seat of Mr. Clarkson, on a visit to that gentleman.

The following letter refers to the misunderstanding which is said to have arisen between our Ambassador at Lisbon and the Portuguese Government:—

Lisbon, September 28.—"The revolution in Portugal will not prove very advantageous to the British. The Cortes, forgetful of all treaties which have been entered into between England and Portugal, and setting at nought all good faith, is pursuing a system which must at once convince every one that the English influence no longer prevails over the King of this country. The dismissal of Lord Beresford was the first step, and the imposition of duties on British manufactures, amounting to a total prohibition, is the second. The British Ambassador here sent in a formal remonstrance against the adoption of these new duties, on the 24th instant, and the day after had a meeting with the most of the new Ministry; but his influence has availed nothing, and the Portuguese seem determined to follow the wise example set by Spain, of prohibiting almost every article of commerce."

"There have been arrivals from Rio de Janeiro and Bahia within the last week. Matters there have a quiet aspect, but another political storm is looked for, sooner or later."

London, October 17.—The LIFEBY, 50, Honourable Captain Duncan, will be paid off at Portsmouth about Thursday next, and will be immediately recommissioned by Commodore C. Grant, for the East Indies.

It is mentioned among the friends of Madame Catalani, that a singular piece of good fortune has befallen her. An Irish gentleman, resident in Paris, who died recently, has, it is said, bequeathed to her his whole property, amounting to £50,000.

Yesterday, says a French paper of Saturday, a duel took place between two ladies in the forest of Boulogne. Two shots were exchanged. The quarrel terminated, as usual, at a restaurant near the Porte Maillot. Motives of jealousy were, it is said, the cause of this hostile meeting.

London, October 18, 1821.—We learn by accounts from Madeira, of a recent date, that the new order of things there has not been adopted without some commotion. Nothing would satisfy the inhabitants but a complete change in the persons composing the Government, as well as in the measures.

From St. Petersburg the communications mention, that, should the Russian troops continue on the banks of the Pruth, it will not be from any warlike design of the Emperor Alexander.

London, October 19, 1821.—General Bertrand only departed yesterday morning, at an early hour, for Paris. His Majesty Louis XVIII. sent a permission for his return six weeks ago—*Morning Paper.*

October 23, 1821.—*Vienna, October 3.*—The affairs of Turkey appear especially to occupy our Cabinet. Extraordinary activity continues to prevail in the Department of Foreign Affairs.

London, October 21.—The daughter of Joseph Buonaparte sailed last week from the River for Philadelphia; she intends to reside with her father.

The Paris journals, which have been received to Wednesday last, containing some accounts respecting the Greeks, which, if authentic, would seem to shew that they are still in considerable force.

We regret to learn, from the Dublin papers, that some counties in Ireland still continue to be the scene of outrage and turbulence. A lawless banditti seems to range through the county, and to threaten every one who opposes their designs.

October 22, 1821.—According to accounts from the neighbourhood of Barcelona, the malignity of the fever appeared to be somewhat abated. The weather, however, had been unfavourable having been, for 14 or 15 days, wet and sultry, which had contributed to spread the infection, and to increase the mortality.

The Courier, October 25, 1821.—Our advices from Ireland this morning, are of a mingled complexion; we have the repetition of outrage and alarm, but we have also the assurance of powerful correctives being on the eve of active application. We may expect, therefore, soon to be spared the recital of appalling assassinations and lawless attacks upon property. We shall have at least compulsory quiet; and though coercion can never accomplish the salutary work of gradual moral discipline, there will be a suspension of those inroads upon personal safety, which bring society down to the level of the savage state, where every man must trust to his own vigilance and bravery for protection.

"Strong detachments of troops," says the DUBLIN JOURNAL of Monday last, "have been marched to Limerick and the adjoining disturbed districts; but as they have scarcely yet had time to operate in a combined plan, outrages and robberies for arms still continue. Major Warburton arrived in town on Saturday to give information to the Government, as to the nature of the disturbances, and the best means of restoring order. By the Arms Act, any Magistrate or High Constable can search suspected dwellings for fire arms and seize them, if the registry be not produced. It is probable, then, that a general and minute search of the houses of the peasantry will take place, and to prevent any large number of the banditti from assembling at one time, it is likely that the county will be scourged nightly by patrols of horse and foot, but this mode of proceeding, in the mean time indispensable, would rather suppress than eradicate the evil, which now bears a frightful aspect. It is almost impossible to stay the hand of the assassin, when nearly the whole population countenance his atrocious deeds. While Mr. GOING's corpse was carried to the grave, the peasantry, every where as it passed, expressed satisfaction; and when Mr. SPARLING was killed, they seemed to be aware of the event for miles round, and gave a shout when they heard the report of the muskets. In this state of moral depravity we find the people of the disturbed parts of the County of Limerick, and what check to murder and outrage, can be proposed, immediately, but coercion of the most prompt and vigorous kind?"

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the Ship *RANGER*, of 916 tons, was taken up for one voyage to China, in the Company's service.

By the death of the Archbishop of Paris, Louis XVIII. will have a mitre, and his Holiness a Cardinal's hat to dispose of. In looking over the list of the Sacred College, we find a great proportion of the members of very advanced ages. His Holiness is upwards of 79; the Cardinal Archbishop of Pirra 85; the Cardinal of Archbishop of Sienna 81; the Cardinal Archbishop of Parma 81; the Cardinal Archbishop of Langress 83; and several others are about 80. The youngest is the Cardinal RUDOLPH, JOHN JOSEPH REINIER, Archduke of Austria, who, most likely, will wear the triple crown long before he reaches the age of the present POPE.

Greenock, October 21.—On the 6th September, the brig *EARL OF DALHOUSIE*, of Greenock, Scott, master, from Fort William, with passengers, went ashore in thick weather upon the Island of Anticosti, about twenty miles from the east end of it, and became a total wreck. Part of passengers had been previously land at Cape Briton, and the remainder (about 140) were on shore where the brig was wrecked; but as the *Cover* passed Anticosti, coming down, Captain SCOTT had arrived at the island, with two schooners, from Quebec, to take up the passengers. No lives were lost.

London, October 26.—Lord Gwydyr left Paris on the 16th, in consequence of receiving a letter from Sir B. Bloomsfield, hinting that his presence might be necessary on the King's return to London. His Lordship arrived on Wednesday morning, and, after the stay of a few hours, proceeded to Brighton.—*Morning Paper.*

Lady Cochrane's visit to this country has been solely for making arrangements for the education of her children. She returns immediately.

The private advices from Lisbon, by the *LADY ARABELLA* packet, are to the 8th instant. The most important information they contain is a contradiction of the assertion of the French Papers that Mr. Ward, the British Minister, having received some offence, had quitted the Portuguese capital. It is true that some misunderstanding had arisen, but at the time the packet sailed, it was understood that the difference, whatever it might be, had been arranged. Dispatches from Mr. Ward to Government were conveyed by the *LADY ARABELLA*. At Lisbon, tranquillity still prevails, though there was an evident uneasiness in the public mind. They accounts at Lisbon from the Brazils, were of a very gloomy character.

We have received this morning Jamaica Papers to the 2nd. ult. Of political intelligence from South America, they contain nothing. It is stated, from Montego Bay, under date of the 25th August, that the port of Manchioneal, in the island of Cuba, has recently been declared a free port. The island of Jamaica, as appears by the following extracts, has been suffering greatly from a protracted drought:—

Kingston, Sept. 1.—"An eclipse of the sun was visible in this city on Monday. It commenced at 20 minutes before eight, and was over at 20 minutes after ten A. M.

Tuesday being set apart by law, to be observed as a solemn fast, in commemoration of the great storms in 1712 and 1722, divine service was performed in the church of this city, when the Rev. Mr. Mann delivered an impressive and suitable discourse on the occasion.

Destructive Drought.—Accounts from the country of the effects of this direful calamity are daily becoming more distressing. Such a continuance of dry weather was never before witnessed by the oldest inhabitants. Springs, never known to have failed before, are dried up; canes in many districts are entirely withered away, and even those in more favourable situations, that long held out, are now becoming yellow, and must speedily be lost also, if, indeed, they are not irrecoverably so already; pastures are literally scorched brown, and scarcely a blade of grass to be seen. What must be the consequence should this dreadful visitation last two months longer, is a question which naturally presents itself, and which most appal the breast of every person interested in the country. The entire loss, in a great measure, of next year's crop, is, perhaps, one of the least of the evils to be apprehended, and, in many instances, is in fact already lost sight of by the unfortunate planter in the more ruinous loss of cattle, which the depreciated value of produce cannot replace. and the still more dreadful apprehension of famine among the people, aggravated by such a state of poverty as leaves him, in too many instances, without the means of procuring relief. Our dreadful situation may be understood from the fact that, with a vertical sun and unusually strong scorching breezes, there has been nothing like a rainy day since June last year, neither October nor May seasons, nor since January even a shower of an hour's continuance at least, in many parts of the country. It has, indeed, occasionally drizzled, and wore favourable appearances, which invariably have ended in disappointment; and so completely is the earth now dried to cinder, that nothing can again renovate vegetation but heavy and continued rain, which may Heaven speedily send, to relieve the country from the horrors of impending famine!

August 25.—The most melancholy accounts have been received this week from all parts of the island, of the deplorable

effects of the long continued dry weather. The crops of yams, expected about this season will be almost entirely lost, as well as every other kind of provisions, and it is feared that many proprietors will soon be called upon to purchase provisions for their negroes. Many cattle have perished from the want of water and food, and the next crops of Sugar will be lost throughout several districts—the canes being irrecoverably withered.

With such a miserable prospect before us, the reduction of the Poll Tax last year, in consequence of the loan of 80,000*l.* may be considered a most fortunate circumstance, and we fear that other and larger loans must be indispensably resorted to, to defray the public contingencies, unless some immediate steps are taken by Government for the relief of the ruined Sugar Planters, whose produce, at the present prices and duties, even under favourable circumstances, do not afford a sufficient profit to defray the necessary contingencies of their estates.

Yorkshire.—The return of the Woollen Manufacture of the West Riding of Yorkshire, for the quarter ending the 30th of September last, has just been made up, and we are happy to report, that the quantity of goods manufactured within that period, exceeds the most flourishing quarter in the memory of man.—*Leeds Mercury.*

The young lady who makes her first appearance this evening, at the Haymarket Theatre, in the character of *Macheath*, promises a rich treat to the admirers of melody. Her voice is said to be so particularly sweet and beautiful, and of such depth and pathos, as to bear a perfect resemblance to that of the late Mrs. KENNEDY.

Smuggling.—Last week a considerable quantity of goods were smuggled into Rye harbour, on board two vessels, which were both seized by one of the principal officers of the customs on information: one of these vessels was a fishing smack, which had a complete double bottom, so artfully constructed, that although the officer had full confidence in the correctness of his information, he had given up the search, but afterwards returned, and on the second trial, succeeded in discovering the concealment. The other was a chalk vessel, with the goods concealed under her cargo; and, as trading vessels of this description are not searched by the naval guard on the beach at the entrance of the harbour, as on all other parts of the coast, owing to the danger and obstruction to the trade that such practice would occasion, this vessel had no difficulty in running up the harbour. It is, however, understood, that the officers of the *Coast Blockade*, as this naval guard is called, whose efforts in the prevention of smuggling on the Kent and Sussex shores, have been attended with such astonishing success, are about to carry a plan into effect, for preventing contraband goods from being landed within the harbour, without resorting to the means of search.

The late Mr. Rennie.—We are indebted to an unknown correspondent, for the following extract from an essay of David Loch merchant, Leith, which came to our hands too late for insertion in our last; our readers, we are persuaded, will not regret to have their attention recalled to this subject:—

"In my tour to Dunbar, August 1778, I attended an examination of the three public schools, in which the following branches of education are taught to perfection, viz. Latin English, arithmetic, and mathematics. The rough language of the tars sounded still in my ears, and afforded a very curious contrast to the mild and puerile voices of the young lairds under trial. The Latin is taught by Mr. Dick, and I was told by good judges, (for I pretend to no knowledge myself,) that the scholars did great credit to their master. Those who were taught English by Mr. Waterston gave an excellent specimen of his merit, and their proficiency; but Mr. Gibson, teacher of mathematics, afforded a most conspicuous proof of his abilities, by the precision and clearness of his manner in stating the questions which he put to his scholars; and their correct and spirited answers to his propositions, and their clear demonstrations of his problems, afforded the highest satisfaction to a numerous audience. And here I must notice, in a

particular manner, the singular proficiency of a young man of the name of Rennie. He was intended for a mill-wright, and was breeding to that business under the famous Mr. Mitchell, at Linton, East Lothian. He had not then attended Mr. Gibson for the mathematics, &c. much more than six months; but, on his examination, he discovered such amazing powers of genius, that one would have imagined him a second Newton. No problem was too hard for him to demonstrate. With a clear head, a decent address, and a distinct delivery, his master could not propose a question, either in natural or experimental philosophy, to which he gave not a clear and ready solution, and also the connection between causes and effect, the power of gravitation, &c. in a masterly and convincing manner; so that every person present admired such an uncommon stock of knowledge amassed at his time of life. If this young man is spared, and continues to prosecute his studies, he will do great honour to his country.—vol. III., p. 221.—*Caledonian Mercury*.

French Elections.—The result of the Elections is now known. Every one calculates the probabilities, and compares the relative force of the party to which he attaches himself. It has been justly said, that every name which comes forth from the Electoral urn is a declaration of principle; and here it is seen beyond a doubt, that France rejects the Revolutionists.

The Chamber will then present, according to every probability, a majority decidedly resolved to insure the triumph of legitimate Royalty. The only thing which remains to be desired is, that this majority should be agreed as to the means. If it should be divided into two or three sections, would not the minority be more powerful than each separate division?

This is the question which at present engages attention, and will, we trust, be solved to the great advantage of the country and the monarchy.

A Court Martial was held on board the *IMPREGNABLE* on Thursday, the 18th inst., to try Mr. HIGGINSON, midshipman of the *WILLIAM* and *MARY* yacht, at Dublin, on charges of drunkenness and improper language to the officer of the day, on the 1st of January last. Three Courts of Inquiry had been previously held, and the present Court Martial, at which the Hon. Sir A. I. COCHRANE presides, is ordered by the Admiralty. The Court adjourned yesterday (Friday 19th Oct.) at one o'clock, until this morning, when the prisoner will enter upon his defence.—*Plymouth Chronicle*.

Extract of a letter from the Agents to Lloyd's at Valencia, dated Oct. 6:—'We have the pleasure to say, that notwithstanding the dreadful malady that rages in Catalonia, our province is entirely free from this severe scourge, and we have no doubt it will continue so with the prudent and vigorous measures adopted by our Government and the Board of Health.'

A case of suicide, committed under very singular circumstances, occurred at Glasgow on Tuesday last, (the 16th of Oct.) An elderly man, whose name we forbear mentioning, who had occupied a respectable situation in Kirkintilloch for nearly 40 years, left his home that morning, and, accompanied by a neighbour, came to the city. On the way the unhappy man informed his comrade that he designed committing self-murder, from which purpose he had provided himself with a pistol. The cause he assigned for meditating this act we have not heard with sufficient accuracy to justify our stating it. His companion, instead of being alarmed, or of dissuading him from his purpose, coolly remarked that what "he meant to do he must do quietly!" and in furtherance of this humane advice, when they arrived in town, he accompanied his friend to a public-house in the Gorbals, and after ordering a bottle of ale, the fellow went out to the door, in order to guard his insane companion against interruption, while committing the dreadful act which was to precipitate him in a moment into the presence of his offended Maker! Immediately thereafter the report of a pistol was heard, and the landlord, hastening into the room, found the unfortunate man extended on the floor: his hand had been lifted with too steady an aim to his head, and he had literally blown off the upper part of his skull. The brute to whom it may be said he owed his dismal end, was taken into custody, carried before the Fiscal, and examined—but, the law contemplating no such

case, he was obliged to be discharged and left to the "compunctious visitings" of his own conscience, which, judging from the present obtusity of his faculties, are likely to be both "few and far between." We believe the unfortunate suicide was a man of good education, and some literary attainments.—*Greenock Advertiser*.

About nine o'clock in the evening of Tuesday, the 2d October, during a thick fog, the Spanish brig *PROVIDENCIA*, (of about 50 tons) from St. Andero for Bristol, with wool, ran on a rock called the Hallweathers, at Scilly, and began to fill fast. About twelve, the crew first saw St. Agnes' light, and fired a gun when a number of boats put off, and saved all who were on board; and at day-break next morning, almost every boat and man that could be spared from the different islands attended for the purpose of getting out the cargo, which was happily effected on the same day, and the whole conveyed to St. Mary's, but in so damaged a state (through exposure to the sea and rain) hat, though originally worth 10,000*l.* its present value is not above one-third of that sum. On Wednesday night, the boats still remaining round the wreck were assailed by a violent gale, when the *Hero*, a fine large boat belonging to Dryher Island, and worth about 300*l.* was dashed to pieces; the men in her, amounting to twenty-six, with difficulty escaping to a rock, where they remained all night, exposed to the severity of the storm. On Thursday morning the wind moderated greatly; but at half-past two in the afternoon a violent hurricane arose, almost instantaneously, and did great damage on the different islands, blowing down hedges, unroofing houses (which in some instances were laid completely bare) overturning corn-stacks, &c. &c. The large window at the east end of St. Martin's Church was blown out and deplorably shattered. Great fears are entertained for the safety of the boat *Nelson* (of St. Mary's) the largest and best belonging to Scilly. She sailed for Penzance a short time previous to the commencement of the hurricane, and has not since been heard of; she was navigated by five men, some of whom had large families. It is already understood that several wrecks occurred near the Land's End, during the above awful visitation.—*Cornwall Gazette*.

Regulations of the Army.—Among the recent regulations of the Army, an extensive promotion has taken place in the English Commissariat Officers. In this arrangement, seven Assistant Commissary-Generals were promoted to the rank of Deputy Commissary-Generals, the date of whose commissions ran from September, 1806, down to August 1811. In the *Globe* of the 13th of October, we find it stated, that a Bill is intended by Ministers to be brought into Parliament, when it next meets, which, if it passes into law, will effect a great alteration—indeed we may say an entire revolution in our Military system; but one of such a nature, that none will more sincerely approve of it than those we are most apprehensive of the danger of the Military force to our constitutional liberties. The leading object of the measure is, to dispense with Regiments of the Line altogether in Great Britain, with the exception of the household troops. The regular Militia in Great Britain amounts to about 60,000. Instead of the Regiments being exercised as at present, for twenty-one days at a time, it is proposed that each year 20,000, shall be called out to serve for the whole year, and be then disembodied; so that each Regiment will be on actual service one year in every three. On being disembodied, a certain number of the Officers and men of each Regiment are to be allowed to volunteer into the Line to fill up such vacancies as may occur; we understand three Officers will be allowed to volunteer with every sixty men.—*John Bull*.

Paintings in Fresco.—M. Stefano Barezzi, of Milan, has discovered a process for transposing painting in fresco from one wall to another, without injuring them. He covers the picture with a prepared canvas, which detaches the whole of the painting from the wall. The canvas is then applied to another wall, to which the picture attaches without the least trait being lost. M. Barezzi is now engaged in removing a large picture of Marco d'Oggione, in the Church della Pace, at Rome, and it is hoped, that by his process, he will be able to rescue from the ravages of time the beautiful remains of the *Cams* of Leonardo da Vinci.—*Paris Paper*.

October 27, 1821.—The proposed abolition of the establishment at Deptford dock-yard, it is now said, will not take place, but that it will remain as a depot for naval stores.—*Kentish Gaz.*

The accounts received from the south of Ireland continue, we regret to state, to exhibit a most alarming view of the state of the country. In the county of Limerick the irritated peasantry are as active as ever in their attacks both on the persons and dwellings of the peaceable inhabitants.

Letters from Vienna state that immense purchases of grain, for English account, are making in the Bannet.

The 42d Highlanders.—The total number of men that belonged to the 42d, or Highland regiment, from the year 1797 to 1816 was 13,127. In 1817 there were only three men living in the corps that fought against Bonaparte in Egypt!

October 29.—Paris, Oct. 22.—We have just received news that Lieutenant-General Count Bertrand, with his wife and children, landed at Calais on the 19th instant, and immediately continued their route to Paris.—We have every reason to believe, that we are well informed in announcing that this return, another act of clemency, emanating from Royal generosity, has been granted to the solicitations of a Noble Peer, a relative of the General.—*Journal de Paris.*

Vienna, October 11.—Since it has been decided that the King of England does not visit this capital, the Emperor has charged the Prince De Dietrichstein to proceed to Hanover, to congratulate his Britannic Majesty on his arrival in his German States.

Madrid, October 10.—Each day adds to our conviction that the composition of the next Legislature will be fearful, and will recede to our view the famous National Convention of France. The detention of Riego excites the fury of the Regulator Journal, and the tribe which it advocates. They cry that we are openly marching to a counter-revolution.—Marat held the same language, when as many heads did not fall by the guillotine as he desired.

London, October 29.—Great preparations are making to have the repairs at Carlton Palace completed by the King's arrival. Report says that one of the most sumptuous entertainments is in preparation, to which all the Nobility, without political distinction, will be invited immediately upon his Majesty's return.

Two bills preferred against Mr. Phipps, the Proprietor of *The News*, by the Constitutional Association, were on Friday thrown out by the Middlesex Grand Jury.

We are happy to learn, that accounts have reached the ADMIRALTY of the safe return to the coast where they disembarked, of the Northern Overland Expedition, under the command of Lieutenant Franklin, who, with Dr. Richardson and the two Midshipmen that accompanied the party, were in perfect health. The discoveries which they have made are, we understand, highly gratifying and important.—*Courier.*

London, October 31, 1821.—The Marquis of Londonderry accompanies his Majesty as far as Brussels only. From thence his Lordship goes direct to Paris for the Marchioness, and, travelling night and day, they intend reaching their seat, at North Cray, Kent, on Saturday evening next.

November 1, 1821.—Advices from Hanover to the 24th fully confirm the accounts previously received, as to the complete restoration of his Majesty's health.

The intelligence from Ireland is still of the same affecting character. The outrages have not abated, and troops have in consequence been distributed in considerable numbers over the disturbed districts.

November 3, 1821.—The Hamburg Papers contain an article from Petersburg, announcing the return of the Emperor of Russia from Witepsk, to which his late journey was limited, and its object appears now to have been only a review of his household troops. As his departure from the capital was then held as an indication of approaching war with Turkey, his return is now considered as holding out the assurance, that, at present, there will be no interruption to the existing peace.

The plague has unfortunately made its appearance at Constantinople. Two servants had died in the Palace of the Dutch Envoy, and the Foreign Ministers felt great consternation in consequence.

Extract of a Letter from a Field-Officer in Limerick, received in Glasgow:—

"This county continues in a very disturbed state. The people are all armed, and very daring. They meet in great companies every night, within a mile of these barracks; but the Magistrates will not interfere, and without them, in the absence of Martial law, my hands are tied up. There is not a doubt that they might be put down by a vigorous Magistracy, supported as they are by so many troops; but the system of terror is so completely established, I may say confirmed by the assassination of every man who has even annoyed them in the slightest degree, that no civil officer will show himself."

Ireland, Dublin, Oct 29.—Our intelligence received this morning from Limerick and the southern parts of the country, is far from gratifying. We can perceive no indication of repentance on the part of the peasantry or even any relaxation of their efforts to accomplish their lawless measures.

It is announced that the official documents between Russia and the Sublime Porte will be very soon promulgated.

The Courier, November 6.—It is stated that his Majesty's design of paying a visit to Scotland, in 1822, is not abandoned, but will probably take precedence of the continental tour. Amongst the gossip connected with his stay in the northern portion of his dominions, his Grace the Duke of Athol is said to have already made arrangements for equipping, in the genuine Highland costume, a body-guard, selected from his tenantry, whose province it will be to attend the King during his residence at, and excursions in the vicinity of, Blair Athol.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

Dover, November 5.—We have had no arrivals from the other side since Thursday last, and, in consequence of the boisterous state of the weather, very few departures for France. The *DASHER*, steam-vessel, with four carriages, the mail, and a number of passengers, left the Quay on Saturday, in order to proceed to Calais, but as sudden squalls of wind and rain were momentarily coming on, after reaching the South Head, she returned, not thinking it prudent to venture.

On Saturday night it blew a most tremendous hurricane, raining in torrents, but having abated in the morning, the passengers from the *DASHER*, amounting to about sixty, (including three messengers) and the mail, were transferred to the *INDUSTRY*, a small sailing vessel, which proceeded with much hazard from the harbour, and it is hoped reached Calais in safety. Yesterday afternoon, the hurricane again came on, and lasted without intermission for nearly three hours, and it is feared has done much damage. We have already heard that there is scarce a vessel in Yarmouth Roads, but has lost anchors and cables, and one or two dismasted. Several Brigs have come into the harbour, and many gone past with damage of some sort or other. One of the bodies of the unfortunate boat's crew of the *LIVELY* has been picked up. It is rumoured that a galliot was burnt to the water's edge last evening, at Dungeness; the crew were saved by taking to the boat.

Earl of Crauford.—The claim of John Lindsay Crauford Esq. to the title of Earl of Crauford and Lindsay, and the estate thereunto belonging, is in the train of being made good in the ensuing session of Parliament.

Cotton Manufactures.—The consumption of cotton, in the United States last year, was 75,000 bales. The exports to France from these states were, during the same period, 200,000 bales. The crop of the United States is, on an average, 520,000 bales, from which it is evident, that, of the cotton raised in the United States, the two countries mentioned manufacture fully more than we do. Within the last two years calculated, that above £2 000 000 Sterling in specie has been exported from these States to Great Britain.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—449—

Sir Robert Wilson.

In addition to the particulars on the subject given in a preceding Number of our Paper, we now place before our readers for the first time, the Correspondence between the Duke of York and Sir R. Wilson, wherein the former announces the fact of that gallant officer's removal from the service, and the latter respectfully impugns the good ground of it.

SIR, TO SIR R. WILSON, M. P.

I have it in command from his Majesty, to inform you, that his Majesty has no further occasion for your service.

I am, Sir, yours,

Horse Guards, Sept. 15, 1821. FREDERICK, Commander in Chief.

SIR, ANSWER.

The letter of your Royal Highness dated the 15th of Sept. was delivered into my hands this morning by his Excellency Sir Charles Stuart. After the interview I had with Sir Herbert Taylor, your Royal Highness's Secretary on the morning of the 21st of August in which I stated my personal desire to meet and challenge inquiry into the calumnies and misrepresentations notoriously circulated, together with the motives of my forbearance, until officially called upon, from giving in my statement of the conduct I felt it my duty to pursue on the 14th ult. when attending the funeral procession of her late Majesty, I could not but be greatly astonished to find the newspaper statements of my dismissal from the service, without any inquiry or previous communication of alleged charges, thus officially confirmed. But I still appeal with confidence to his Majesty's sense of justice, that he will grant my application for the institution of some military court, before which I may have an opportunity to vindicate myself and prove the falsehood of those accusations, whatever they may be, which have disposed his Majesty to remove me from an army in which I have served twenty-nine years, and in which I have purchased every commission, with the exception of the Junior one. I await at Paris your Royal Highness's answer, but shall be ready to appear before any court of inquiry for court martial, at the earliest notice.

I have the honour to be, Your Royal Highness's obedient Servant.
Paris, September 20, 1821.

ROBERT WILSON.

SIR ROBERT WILSON TO THE ELECTORS OF SOUTHWARK.

GENTLEMEN,

18, Regent-street, October 23, 1821.

I feel it to be my duty to lay before you copies of the letters which have passed between Lord Viscount Sidmouth and myself; with an accompanying memorandum of a conversation with Sir Richard Birnie.

And I have the honour to be, your most obedient Servant,

To the Electors of Southwark.

R. WILSON.

SIR ROBERT WILSON TO THE LORD VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH.

MY LORD,

18, Regent-street, October 19, 1821.

Having seen a statement in the Newspapers, authenticated by the signature of Mr. Thomas Julion, Clerk to the Magistrates of the Kensington Division of the County of Middlesex, in which it is asserted that Sir R. Birnie, one of the said Magistrates, did at a General Meeting of Justices, held on the 8th of September, 1821, at the Hammersmith Coffee-house, declare that information had been given to him, at Bow-street, upon oath, that a meeting had been held at the house of Mr. Youde, at which the plan of interruption to her late Majesty's funeral was concerted, and that I had attended the Meeting, I have to request that your Lordship will be pleased to direct a copy of such information upon oath to be delivered to me, that I may be enabled to institute a prosecution for perjury against the person so swearing. I have the honor to be, Your Lordship's obedient Servant,

To the Lord Viscount Sidmouth.

R. WILSON.

THE LORD VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH TO SIR ROBERT WILSON.

SIR,

Whitehall, October 19, 1821.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day, referring to a statement in the Newspapers, that Sir Richard Birnie had declared at a general Meeting of Magistrates, that information had been given him, on oath, that you had attended a certain Meeting, at which the plan for interrupting her late Majesty's funeral was concerted, and requesting me to direct a copy of such information upon oath to be delivered to you, that you might be enabled to prosecute the informant for perjury. In reply to this request, I have only to observe that, if any such information does exist in the hands of a Magistrate, it does not appear to me that I am the proper channel through which an application for its production should be made. I have the honour to be, Your most obedient and humble Servant,

To Sir Robert Wilson.

SIDMOUTH.

No IV.

MINUTE OF A CONVERSATION BETWEEN SIR R. WILSON AND SIR R. BIRNIE.

On the receipt of Lord Sidmouth's letter, Sir R. Wilson addressed a letter to Sir R. Birnie, for a copy of the deposition on oath, assigning also the motive of the request.

The letter was sent on the 20th. On the 22d Sir R. Birnie sent a note to Sir R. Wilson, stating he had been absent attending the funeral of a friend in the country, and requesting Sir R. Wilson to call upon him, when he would give him the information he required.

Sir R. Wilson having waited on Sir R. Birnie the same day, with Mr. William Lambton, and renewed his demand for a copy of the information on oath, Sir Richard informed Sir R. Wilson, "that no information in writing had been taken; that the information was a verbal one, founded upon a report at the Freemasons' Tavern, of a Meeting having been held at Hammersmith, at which an officer had been present; but that, on the examination of the Tavern-keeper, at Hammersmith, Mr. Youde, all the Magistrates were satisfied Sir R. Wilson had never been in the house,"

R. WILSON.

No. V.—(Second Series—No. I.)

SIR R. WILSON TO LORD VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH.

MY LORD,

18, Regent-street, October 22.

Having received information that a deposition upon oath exists in the Home Department of my having been seen, on Tuesday the 14th of August, on horseback, with a porter pot in my hand, encouraging the populace to pull up the pavement and oppose impediments to the funeral procession of her late Majesty, I have the honour to request your Lordship will be pleased to direct a copy of such deposition to be delivered to me, that I may institute a prosecution for perjury against the person so swearing. I have the honour to be, Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

To the Lord Viscount Sidmouth.

R. WILSON.

No. VI.—(Second Series—No. II.)

LORD VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH TO SIR R. WILSON.

SIR,

Whitehall, October 23, 1821.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, in which you state that you have received information that a deposition upon oath exists in the Home Office, of your having been seen on horseback, on Tuesday, the 14th of August, with a porter pot in your hand, encouraging the populace to pull up the pavement, and oppose impediments to the funeral procession of her late Majesty; and you therefore requested that I will direct a copy of such deposition to be delivered to you, that you may institute a prosecution against the person so swearing, for perjury; and I have the honour to acquaint you, in reply, that I should not think myself justified in giving the directions for which you have applied.—I have the honour to be, Your most obedient humble Servant,

To Sir Robert Wilson,

SIDMOUTH.

A Pamphlet has been just published by Ridgway, entitled "The Correspondence between Sir Robert Wilson, his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and the Electors of Southwark," to which are added, Testimonials from the Allied Sovereigns, &c. The Correspondence has already appeared in THE GAZETTE. The following is an extract from the succeeding part, containing the testimonials:—

The following letters and documents are partly those to which reference, we presume, was made in Sir Robert Wilson's letter of the 8th October, to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and which more immediately relate to services performed on a mission, upon which Sir Robert Wilson was employed in the year 1812.

Sir Robert Wilson had previously served, since the end of the year 1798, with British and Foreign Armies in Flanders, Holland, Ireland, during the Rebellion, in the expedition to the Helder, Egypt, Cape of Good Hope, in Poland, Portugal, and Spain. In the latter war he raised the Lusitanian legion, which was the nucleus of the Portuguese army under its new organization. With that corps, and Spanish reinforcements, he prevented the evacuation of Lisbon, by maintaining a position in Castile, which covered the northern frontier of Portugal; and, after the battle of Talavera, removed the corps of Marshal Victor from the Albufera, at the moment the British army was compelled to retreat and retire across the Tagus, in consequence of the arrival of Marshal Soult at Placencia with 50,000 men (1), the value of which operation all military men must appreciate.

* The above minute was shown to Sir R. Birnie, and received his sanction.

(1) Vide MONITOR, September 27, 1809; and Sir Robert Wilson's letter to his constituents, published 1818.

On his return to England after the Russian war, during which he had been employed in Turkey, Russia, Germany, and Italy (2), finding himself excepted from the general distribution of rewards which were lavished upon every officer who had served abroad, he addressed a memorial to his Majesty's Government, stating his pretensions; that he might obtain some explanation of the reasons which had occasioned his exclusion. The letter of his Royal Highness the Duke of York afforded a testimony of the Commander in Chief's opinions and feelings on the subject, but Sir Robert Wilson never derived any other benefit from his recognized claims. The documents accompanied the memorial (3), and the whole having been seized at the time of Sir Robert Wilson's arrest at Paris, formed part of the published proceedings, as *pieces de procédure*.

EXTRACT FROM THE SPEECH OF M. DUPIN.

Now, Gentlemen, you will be astonished to find, that this man, who has been represented as the enemy of all Europe, is one of those individuals of whom Europe has most reason to be proud, and who has rendered the most important service to the good cause.

It is time that I should explain to you the hieroglyphics of honour which he wears on his breast.

General Wilson is not one of those dishonest possessors, who, when interrogated respecting the cause of their possession, can only reply, I possess because I possess: *possideo quia possideo*. He can render an account of all his rewards, because he can render an account of all his services.

He wears the decorations of the Red Eagle, St. Anne, St. George, Maria Theresa, the Tower and the Sword, the Crescent, &c. &c. because he has served with honour in the campaigns of Flanders and Holland, Ireland, the Helldor, Egypt, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Prussia, Russia, Germany, and Italy; because he has been charged with important missions to Constantinople, St. Petersburg, &c. &c.

Wilson fought in Spain against Bonaparte, whose progress he powerfully contributed to impede, by recruiting the Portuguese Legion, the forming of which had such an important influence on the fate of the Peninsula.

It was in the Spanish war that he knew Marshal Ney: he does not fear to avow that he was defeated by that Commander; but in his defeat he had to congratulate himself on the generosity of the conqueror; and thus originated that interest which has since been attributed to political considerations, though it had its source in the purest gratitude.

When Moreau was struck by a bullet, Wilson was near that General, and he was the first to raise him and to offer him assistance.

Wilson has rendered services to all the Sovereigns of Europe; he has even had the good fortune to have been serviceable to the King of France; and that Monarch, whose heart is so mindful, has surely not forgotten him.

To render you more fully acquainted with the character of General Wilson, that enemy of the repose of Europe, and to prove to you the high esteem in which he is held by the Allied Sovereigns, permit me to read a few letters, in which those Sovereigns themselves deign to render homage to the noble qualities which distinguished him.

Here is evidence for the defence: Kings are the witnesses!!!

[After reading the letter, M. Dupin resumed.]

This last letter (4) bears evidence to Wilson's goodness of heart, and the testimony is justified by facts.

In 1808 some French prisoners were threatened at Oporto by Portuguese soldiers, and infuriated (5) and armed peasants, to the number of forty thousand; Wilson opposed the outrage of the latter with a small party of English troops, and a portion of his legion. He repressed their violence by holding out to them the fear of a rupture with England, in case they should presume so far to violate the law of nations; and after thirty-six hours of imminent danger, having been reinforced by a Spanish division, he succeeded in securing to the French prisoners a free passage to the port.

At the battle of Tarutins, near Moscow, Wilson saved the life of the nephew of the Duke de Feltre; he kept him at his quarters, shewed him the greatest attention, provided him with money, and offered to procure his liberty.

The nephew of Prince Talleyrand, who was then Aide-de-Camp to General Oudinot, having been made prisoner at the passage of the

(2) Sir Robert Wilson stated in the House of Commons, he resigned his valuable appointment when the extinction of that kingdom was resolved upon, considering the measure to be a breach of faith.

(3) This memorial we have not been able to procure.

(4) The letter of Prince Metternich, dated January 4, 1814,

(5) Sir Robert Wilson's own expression.

Bereina, and being in misery (6), Wilson provided him with half of his own money and clothes, and saved him the journey to Siberia.

When M. Desgenettes, Physician in Chief to the French army, recovered his liberty at Wilna, he was solely indebted for it to the ardent solicitations of General Wilson. M. Desgenettes was the only prisoner to whom that favour was granted. Not satisfied with this, Wilson presented him with four hundred ducats, to be distributed among the unfortunate French.

Independently of this general benevolence, his humanity was manifested, during this campaign, by numerous private acts of service, rendered particularly to Generals Normand and De la Houssaye.

(TRANSLATION.)

TO SIR ROBERT WILSON, GENERAL IN THE SERVICE OF HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY.

MONSIEUR GENERAL—I feel particular satisfaction in being able to inform you that his Majesty the Emperor has determined to confer on you a particular mark of the esteem with which you have inspired him, as well by your services in the field as by the loyal conduct which distinguished you during your stay at head-quarters, which his Imperial Majesty sees you quit with regret. His Majesty has resolved to grant you the cross of Commander of his Order of Maria Theresa. (7)

Being appointed, in my quality of Chancellor of the Order, to transmit to you the decoration which you will herewith receive, I congratulate myself, my dear General, on having an opportunity to reiterate the expression of those sentiments of friendship and attachment which I long ago avowed for you; sentiments which are shared by an army, which has so frequently witnessed your brilliant conduct, as well by my countrymen, who have been enabled to appreciate the amiable qualities of your heart.

Accept, my dear General, assurances of my sentiments, which are as strong as they are unchangeable.

(Signed) PRINCE DE METERNICH.

Fribourg, January 4, 1814.

(TRANSLATION.)

Declaration of the Emperor at Frankfort, October 17, 1818, six o'clock in the evening.

In Russia you rendered me the greatest and most essential service. You told me the real truth; I owed to you a knowledge of what was passing. On my arrival at Wilna, I verified all you had written; I found all exact as to fact, and accurate as to opinion. I never but once imagined I had any cause to feel displeased with you; I was told you diminished the number of my army, and thus would weaken the confidence of England in my power; I soon found out that I had not been well informed.

Your zeal, and the gallant efforts you made, proved still more my error. You have continued, without intermission, to augment your claims on my esteem and protection. I regard you as my friend, as one whose good services I shall never forget. I shall immediately dictate a letter to Comte Lieven, in which I shall desire him to express these sentiments to the Prince Regent, and solicit that you may remain at the head-quarters of the Allies as heretofore. Indeed, I shall take upon myself to prevent your departure for Italy.

(TRANSLATION.)

Fribourg, January 2, 1813.

You have always proved yourself my friend; you have in the field shewn the adour of your regard; and in your communications you have always told me truth.

You have maintained the credit of your country, and at all times proved how much you respected its interests.

(TRANSLATION.)

Bale, January 3, 1814.

You will receive herewith, my dear General, a letter which I beg you will have the goodness to transmit to Marshal Count de Bellegard.

Since fate separates us from each other, I am, at least, in some measure consoled on reflecting, that you are near that respectable man, who, I am proud to say, I have long numbered among my friends; and who has given me proofs of his friendship on occasions when they were much needed. I must confess that I am sorry to find your Government destined you for another post than that of remaining in my army. In you I lose a General, whose military talent and great experience I know how to appreciate; and who moreover possesses the most intimate knowledge of all the distinguished individuals in the foreign corps, which form a great proportion of the army under my command.

Finally, I lose in you a sincere and faithful friend. But our profession is one of privation; therefore, my dear General, I have only to add, that I flatter myself you will ever reckon on my friendship as I reckon on yours.

(Signed) SCHWARTZENBERG.

(6) Another expression of Wilson.

(7) This was after the battle of Leipzig. No Englishman, before Sir Robert Wilson, had ever received this decoration.

Thursday, April 11, 1822.

—451—

LORD ABERDEEN TO SIR ROBERT WILSON.

Sir,
Langres, February 2, 1814.
You will perceive, by the enclosed letter, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased to permit you to accept and wear the Commander's Cross of the Order Maria Theresa (8), conferred on you by his Imperial Majesty. I experience great satisfaction in conveying to you the knowledge of this permission. The honour, rare and valuable as it is, you have nobly merited; and although it is not easy to possess a title to any higher distinction, yet I feel confident, that it will not be long before I have to acknowledge, in common with all who are acquainted with the real nature of your services, the justice of your claims even to additional honour and reward.

I am, with great truth, Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

To Major-General Sir Robert Wilson K. M. T. &c. &c. &c.

LORD ABERDEEN TO SIR ROBERT WILSON.

DEAR WILSON,
Haddo, September 3, 1814.
***** I can have no difficulty in re-stating now or at any other time what I have already frequently brought under the knowledge of Government, the fact of the important and splendid services which you rendered to the common cause, in the course of the last campaign in Germany. The language of the Emperor, and of all the most conspicuous persons at the Austrian head quarters, was loud in your praise; and, in particular, Schwartzberg has repeatedly told me of the great obligations he owed to you, from the signal assistance rendered on many occasions, but more particularly at Leipsic on the 16th, when he was so much indebted to you, for your able disposition of the Austrian cavalry, and whole conduct on that day. But I need not enter into detail, for I think your Commander's Cross of Maria Theresa must prove to all the world that it could be no ordinary degree of merit which could obtain so distinguished an honour. The parity of this high degree has, as you well know, been rigidly preserved, and justly entitles it to be considered as the first military distinction in Europe.

I wish my testimony could be of any service to you. I can only say, that it would be an act of gross injustice on my part, if I did not declare, whenever you think it necessary, that which I know to be the truth.

Believe me, dear Wilson, very sincerely yours,
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

Major-General Sir Robert Wilson, &c. &c. &c.

EXTRACT OF A SUBSEQUENT LETTER.

I am very glad you was satisfied with my letter. Strict justice demanded still more.

(Signed) ABERDEEN.

THE DUKE OF YORK TO SIR ROBERT WILSON.

Sir,
Horse Guards, January 24, 1815.
I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, with its enclosures; and in assuring you of the very favourable manner in which I am impressed by the merit of your zealous and distinguished services, I have to convey the expression of my regret that the principle of limitation, under which the Order of the Bath has been extended, did not admit of your name being included. The invidious difficulties which were apprehended as being likely to arise from a system of individual selection, upon the first establishment of a distinction which necessarily possessed a limitation, rendered it expedient that a line should be drawn to guide the decision, where so wide a field of merit was brought under the Prince Regent's consideration.

This limited line did not embrace a period when you were materially employed with the British army; and having, by your distinguished conduct, obtained the honours and distinctions of all the foreign armies, with which you have so eminently served, I felt comparatively satisfied, under the impression, that, in your case, the nature of the principle adopted would be apparent to yourself and your friends.

I have only to add, that, upon future occasions, I shall be most happy to bring your name under the Prince Regent's consideration, not only for professional distinction, but as a candidate for the command of a cavalry regiment.

I am, Sir, yours,
FREDERICK, Commander-in-Chief.

Major-General Sir Robert Wilson, &c.

(8) Sir Robert Wilson, had twice previously gained the Knight's Cross.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

DINNER TO THE KING.

At a Court of Common Council, on Tuesday, the Report of the Coronation Committee was read, which stated, that though it was not customary for the City to present an address on the Coronation of the Sovereign, it was usual to invite his Majesty to dinner on the next ensuing Lord Mayor's Day:—which the Committee accordingly recommended to be done.—Some observations were made; and Mr. OLDHAM remarked, that the Citizens "need not hesitate one moment through the dread of expense. There was no sacrifice (added this very loyal Common-Councilman) which the Corporation ought not to make on this grand occasion, which served to strengthen the union between the King and his people. Although they might not receive him with all the effervescence which had marked his reception in the sister kingdom, yet they would receive him with those sound constitutional feelings, which would make his visit a pleasure to him, and a credit to the Corporation. The effervescence lately displayed by the sister kingdom arose from the circumstances of the people there not having been familiar with the presence of Royalty; but his Majesty would find a greater solidity of feeling amongst us."—No opposition was made to the proposition; but Mr. PATTEN very well observed, "he should have been better pleased if the worthy member had founded his loyalty on a more rational ground, and had looked for a motive of union, to the virtues of the Sovereign rather than to a corporation dinner."—To which the very loyal Common-Councilman rejoined, stoutly maintaining, that "our loyalty was an instinctive feeling matured by our better judgment; and as to public dinners, he would rather see Guildhall abolished than those public dinners which served as a means of keeping up a good understanding between persons whom they brought together, and who could not be so brought together by any other mode."

VOTE OF THANKS TO Mr. SHERIFF WAITHMAN.

Mr. FAYELL moved for a Vote of Thanks to Mr. Sheriff WAITHMAN, for his admirable conduct on the day of Honey's funeral.—Some debate ensued, and the motion was opposed, but it was finally triumphantly carried.

In the course of the proceedings, Mr. WAITHMAN gave an account of his conduct on the above day, with which our readers are generally acquainted. He said moreover, that there was an evident disposition to degrade the important office of Sheriff; that on the late occasion no sort of communication was made to the Sheriff; that when he sent an officer to the barracks, he only met with insult; that Lord Bathurst, though he had not given him any notice to attend, yet dared to insult the City, by saying that their Sheriff was not in attendance on a hired Magistrate; that though some sort of Inquiry was going on, he had never been called upon to state what he knew on the subject; and that in his judgment there had been a systematic attempt not only to degrade the City, but to subvert the general liberties, and to introduce a military Government.

Mr. OLDHAM observed, that however much Mr. Sheriff Waithman deserved the approbation of the world for his conduct on the day of Honey's funeral, he thought he deserved the reprobation of the world for his conduct at Honey's Inquest. (Cries of "Hear," and "No, no.")

The following is the RESOLUTION finally carried:—

"Resolved, That the Office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex is one of the highest and most important in the appointment of this City; and it is therefore the duty of this Court to uphold its character and honour, and to protect the individuals invested with this high and responsible trust in the just exercise of all its authority: that while it expresses its approbation of the prompt and effectual means adopted by Mr. Sheriff Waithman for the preservation of the peace during the funeral procession of the unfortunate men, Honey and Francis, on Sunday the 26th of August, this Court cannot sufficiently express its feelings of abhorrence at the gross violation of the public peace, and the outrage committed by several of the Life Guards, near Knightsbridge-barracks, upon the person, and against the life, of the Sheriff, while performing, in the most conciliating manner, an arduous public duty; which outrages, as well as the attempt to degrade the office of Sheriff of the County to a state of subserviency to the Police Magistrates, they cannot but regard as a gross indignity to the City, and a violation of its rights. That the presence of mind, and the temper, firmness, and courage, displayed by Mr. Sheriff Waithman upon that occasion, by which he preserved his own life, and prevented the effusion of blood, entitles him to an expression of the thanks and gratitude of this Court and his fellow-citizens."

MARRIAGES.

On the 22d of Oct. at St. Mary's, Newington, Surrey, by the Rev. A. C. Onslow, H. F. Hawker, Esq. 19 h Foot, to Elizabeth Josephine, youngest daughter of Joseph Wheeler, Esq. Ordnance Storekeeper, Weedon Beck, Northamptonshire.

On the 22d of Oct. at St. Martin's Church, Mr. Weston Barwise, of St. Martin's-lane, to Frances, eldest daughter of Chas. Baumer, Esq. of Albermarle-street, Piccadilly.

London Gazette.

Crown Office, October 9.—Member returned to serve in Parliament.—Borough of Shaftesbury.—Ralph Leicester, jun. Esq. in the room of the Honorable Edward Harbord, now a Peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Whitehall, October 16.—A dispatch has this morning been received by Viscount Sidmouth, from the Marquis of Londonderry, dated Hanover, October 9, and stating, that the King arrived at that city on the preceding day, at three p. m., in good health, and had been received by his Hanoverian subjects on his Majesty's approach to the capital and throughout the journey with the utmost demonstrations of joy and attachment.

Whitehall, October 24.—Dispatches have been received by Viscount Sidmouth from the Marquis of Londonderry, dated Hanover, the 18th instant, announcing the intention of his Majesty to return to England; and that the King has been pleased to fix upon Thursday the 25th instant as the day of his departure from Hanover for that purpose.

Whitehall, October 30.—A dispatch from the Marquis of Londonderry, dated Hanover, the 24th instant, was yesterday received by Lord Viscount Sidmouth, announcing that his Majesty's departure from Hanover was postponed to the 29th instant.

Ireland.

(From the Dublin Evening Post of Saturday, October 20.)

We continue the miserable record of crime and outrage, which continue to disgrace the County of Limerick.

The measures which Government have adopted, by this time have begun their operation. The troops are already in the disturbed districts, and the reward offered by Government, we have every hope, will be the means of bringing the murderers to justice. But we are not so sanguine that this will be immediate. We all recollect the difficulty in bringing the assassins of Mr. Baker, of Tipperary, to justice, and the time that elapsed from the issuing of the Proclamation until the execution of the criminals. But the Barony of Middlethird, in that County, was never in such a state as the disturbed district in Limerick. There were never so many and such horrible outrages committed even there, as there have been in the latter County. This district has not yet been proclaimed; but the necessary papers are in progress, and in all probability we shall have to announce the fact early next week.

In the meantime, the Local Authorities are on the alert. Major Stewart, Commandant of the Police, has issued an Advertisement, offering a reward of 200l. for any information that may lead to the detection of the assassins. We do not find that a meeting of the Magistrates has been yet convened.

In the County of Mayo, a meeting of the Magistrates has been advertised—a strong disposition to secret associations, and even some outrages having been already committed in that County.

We have some accounts from the County of Kildare relative to the prevalence of the Ribbon system; but we shall, for the present, suspend their publication.

We shall also postpone any general remarks; concluding, however, by reiterating, that these disturbances have not the slightest political aspect.

Ship News.

Deal, Oct. 22.—Wind W. N. W.—Came down from the River and remain, the *RISEING STAR*, Scott, for Valparaiso; *NEW PHENIX*, Lewthwhite, for Trinidad; and *HARMONY*, Currie, for Barbadoes.

Portsmouth, Oct. 22.—Wind S. W.—Sailed his Majesty's ship *HIND* on a cruise.

Falmouth, Oct. 21.—Wind S. W.—Arrived the *SWALLOW*, Cook, from Petersburg for Bristol; *LADY ARABELLA* packet, with a mail, from Lisbon in 14 days; and *LORD HOBART* packet, with a mail from Jamaica; sailed 4th ult. and from Crooked Island 15th. A Prussian galliot, with salt from France, was boarded last night by one of our pilot boats to the eastward of the Dodman in a very leaky state, but the wind being westward, she bore up for Fowey.

Torbay, Oct. 21.—Arrived the *VIGILANT*, of Dartmouth, from Oporto for Leith, with her sails split.

Margate, Oct. 22.—Arrived off the North Foreland, the *OPORRO*, Covey, from Oporto for London, having cut from an anchor and cable in the Downs.

Ramsgate, Oct. 22.—Arrived the *OLIVE BRANCH*, Angel, from London for Portsmouth, with loss of anchor and cable.

The Quarter's Revenue.

(From the Courier of Thursday, October 11, 1821.)

We said yesterday, that "we had every reason to believe that the statement of the Revenue for the quarter which ended yesterday, would prove highly satisfactory." That our assertion was well founded, will be amply proved by the following official account:—

Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the Quarters ending on the 10th of October in the following years, viz:—

Taxes belonging to the	1819.	1820.	1821.
Consolidated Fund,	£ 9,332,287	£ 10,938,169	£ 11,339,067
Temporary Excise,	588,276	586,264	1,139,377
Annual Taxes,	1,534,233	1,675,532	1,562,409
	£ 11,454,796	£ 13,199,965	£ 14,040,793
October Quarter, 1820,			13,199,965
Improvement as compared with the October Quarter, 1820,			840,828
October Quarter, 1821,			14,040,793
October Quarter, 1819,			11,454,796
Improvement as compared with October Quarter, 1819, before the additional Duties of Three Millions were in full collection,			2,585,997

CHARGE.

Total Income of Consolidated Fund in the Quarter ended 10th of October 1820,	11,126,389
Charge,	9,823,091
Excess of Income,	1,305,298
Total Income of Consolidated Fund in the Quarter ended 10th of October 1821,	11,650,123
Charge Estimated at,	10,000,000
Excess of Income,	£ 1,650,123

From the above most satisfactory statement, it appears that the improvement in the revenue of the quarter just ended, as compared with the corresponding quarter, last year, is £ 840,828; as compared with the same quarter in 1819, £ 2,585,997. But as the additional three millions of duties were not in full collection then, but have been in full collection since, it is proper that one quarter of the three millions, £ 750,000, should be deducted from the improvement in the

Quarter, 1819,	£ 2,585,997
Deduct,	750,000
	£ 1,835,997

Hence, then, the improvement in the October quarter just ended, as compared with the same quarter in 1819, is no less than £ 1,835,997.

The improvement, as we have before stated, in the quarter just ended, as compared with the quarter in 1820, is above £ 840,000. This improvement is—in the Customs above £ 150,000; in the Stamps, about £ 50,000; but the greatest is in the Excise, which may be stated at from £ 600,000 to 700,000.

Total importation of cotton wool up to 8th of October 1821.—Liverpool 310,217 bags, &c. Same period last year, 403,487; London, 32,903; Glasgow, 23,592.

Total exportation of Cotton wool up to the 8th of October 1821.—Liverpool, 30; previously this year, 7173; London, 641; previously this year, 37,101; Glasgow, 0; previously this year, 234.—Total exported, 45,179.

Shipping Intelligence.

Letters have been received in Town from Captain S. Lee, of the Ship *WINDSOR CASTLE*, dated Madras the 27th ultimo. She may be daily expected in the River; and as he has made arrangements for the greater part of her Cargo, he has entered into an engagement to leave Calcutta by the 20th of May, for London, calling at Madras.

Marriage.

On the 10th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. PARSON, Mr. CHARLES COLLINSON-BLACKBURN, to Miss CATHERINE BUSH, third Daughter of THOMAS BUSH, Esq. of Furryghur.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY	CALCUTTA.	SELL
20 8	Six per cent. New Loans,	20 4
22 6	Ditto Remittable, 1819-20,	22 4